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CCP PURGE AS REPORTED IN MAINLAND NEWSPAPERS,
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From autumn 1951 to late spring 1952, the Chinese Communist Party carried out a purge of so-called recalcitrants, malfeasants, and deviationists from its ranks. The number of members expelled does not seem to have reached serious proportions since the emphasis was on reform and reeducation rather than ejection from party ranks.

The average CCP tenure of the purged members was 15-plus years. The posts they occupied were predominantly on the intermediate and lower levels of the party machinery and government organs. Top-level officials -- the "hard core" of the CCP -- have not been touched by the dismissals according to reports in the newspapers surveyed for this report.

Party members operating in China's major cities constitute the bulk of purge victims. The chief crime attributed to expelled members was breach of financial discipline; viz., acceptance of bribes, misappropriation of state funds and property, theft of state economic intelligence, and tax evasion. A few cases of opposition to higher level bodies of the CCP were present as noteworthy exceptions. The emphasis throughout the purge appears to have been on habits of simplicity, honesty, frugality, and rigorous adherence to party tenets.

Charges of bureaucratic style of work against top-level Communist officials evoked public confession from the officials but have not led to expulsion from the party.

There are indications that new young activists are being taken into the party in increasing numbers. The nationwide campaigns -- Resist America, Aid Korea, Suppress Counterrevolutionaries, and the Three-Anti's and Five-Anti's -- have brought to notice, youths who seem to have discharged their campaign duties with near perfection. In the words of a 9 April 1952 editorial in the Peiping Jen-min Jih-pao, these are the activists whom, "the party dared to promote" to solve the cadre problem. The cadre problem refers to an apparent shortage of fully indoctrinated young people for work in the economic rehabilitation of China.

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This emphasis on youth and disparagement of age appears to be an attempt to attract and maintain a high proportion of younger persons on the intermediate and lower levels of the CCP. In this respect, the current purge may be viewed as party renovation. It injects new blood into party ranks. Years of party membership and revolutionary contribution are no longer major considerations in party status. The chief criteria for political status appear to be perfection in the execution of tasks designated by higher bodies and devotion to these bodies and their leaders.

A. Scope of Report

In the preparation of this report on the nature and extent of the CCP purge, only Chinese Communist newspapers have been used as sources. They are listed in the appended sources and cover the period from 1 January to 1 May 1952. Special attention was given materials found in the Party Life Section of the Peiping Jen-min Jih-pao.

B. Course of Purge

Since autumn 1951, the CCP has effected a purge of party members in organs ranging from hsien to regional level. An editorial published in the 1 January 1952 issue of the Peiping Jen-min Jih-pao stated that this purification movement would be keyed to the Three-Anti's Campaign. The statement read as follows: "But members of the CCP must likewise study and reform their thinking. Beginning in the autumn of 1951, the CCP has begun to reorganize its own basic-level organs. This work will be universally developed in 1952. The antiwaste, anticorruption, and antibureaucracy struggle has furnished the reorganization work of the CCP with rich content."

Subsequently, mainland newspapers expanded their coverage of reports of disciplined or expelled CCP members. In isolated cases, where recalcitrant members were executed, some papers carried as many as five articles on the affair.

On 10 January 1952, Kao Kang, chairman of the Northeast People's Government and member of the Central Committee, CCP, accelerated the drive with a report to the High-Level Cadres Conference, Northeast Bureau, Central Committee, CCP. Kao scored liberalism and rightist deviations in the party in the following phrases: "Whether in urban or rural work, we must oppose the rightist thought and overcome the bourgeois corrosion of the party. We must purge the party of any influence of nonproletarian thought...and must avoid the vulgar attitude of liberalism... Only by rigid regulation of the party ranks...shall we be able to accomplish our great tasks in 1952."

In March and April 1952, reports on the purge in newspapers were at a peak. By 1 May 1952, reports of the purge and reorganization had diminished.

C. Extent of Purge

Expelled members of the CCP held positions in ch'u, hsien, municipal, provincial, and regional organs. They had been in the party from 2 to 26 years. The average membership was 15-plus years. Most of the expelled members held positions in China's major cities. There were fewer removals among party members working in rural areas.

In some cases, staffs in party and government agencies were purged either in part or in full. Examples of this on higher and intermediate levels are as follows: on 2 February 1952, the director and deputy director of the Administrative Office, Ministry of Public Security, Central People's Government, were expelled from the party and shot; their entire staff was purged. On

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9 February 1952, the secretary of the Urban-Rural Liaison Office, Wuhan Municipal People's Government, was expelled from the party and his entire staff was punished.

Examples on lower levels are as follows: on 9 January 1952, the Hankow Ch'ang-chiang Jih-pao reported that all officers of the Sui-ch'uan Hsien Party Committee, Kiangsi, had been expelled from the party; 20 percent of the committee's cadres had also been found corrupt. On 23 January 1952, the Peiping Jen-min Jih-pao reported that the entire leadership body of the Chin-ch'i Hsien Party Committee, Kiangsi, had been dismissed from their posts and that corrupt elements had been expelled from the party.

D. Nature of Purge

A significant aspect of the purge is the admission by CCP leaders that certain veteran party members were corrupted by the urban bourgeoisie. This has taken place during the 3-odd years that the CCP has operated in China's major cities, but the number of party members thus corrupted is reportedly small.

On 1 January 1952, the Shanghai Chieh-fang Jih-pao carried the report Ch'en I, mayor of the Shanghai Municipal People's Government, made to an anti-corruption conference of the East China Military Command. Ch'en stated that the social atmosphere in the major cities of East China had had a degenerative effect on weaker party cadres and soldiers of the People's Liberation Army. On 10 January 1952, Kao Kang stated that some veteran members of the CCP had succumbed to the bourgeois "attack" during the 3-odd years since the party moved to the major cities of the Northeast.

Articles in the Party Life Section of the Peiping Jen-min Jih-pao reveal Chinese Communist concern over the challenge presented by the large cities. The articles criticized malfeasance and lapse in discipline. Poor responsiveness to and deviation from high-level directives were attributed to the geographic shift in the CCP's foci of operation, that is, the move from rural areas to the cities. Some articles praised model cadres for maintaining habits of simplicity, honesty, frugality, and discipline after entering the cities.

A typical article lauded a party member, now 55 years old, who, after receiving the post of Commander, Communications Battalion, Public Security Bureau, Hangchow Municipal People's Government, vowed that he would never compromise the principles of rural living. He warned against the evils of urban living in the following sentences: "If after entering the cities, we forget the past and cast away our simple and Spartan habits, our thinking will be transformed. We will proceed to plan for profit and gain. This is a very dangerous matter." This article covered one-fourth of a page of the Party Life Section, 20 February 1952 issue, Peiping Jen-min Jih-pao.

Top-level party members working in China's major cities were held responsible for setting an example in conduct. On 8 January 1952, the Peiping Jen-min Jih-pao carried the confession of Shih Liang, Minister of Justice, Central People's Government. In confessing to luxurious urban living, the use of face-saving and other bourgeois emotions in administering justice, and advocacy of private ownership of property, Shih said that it was necessary for high officials to set the proper example for city living. A passage from the report of her confession reads as follows: "Shih Liang declared that now she realizes that as a revolutionary cadre and a minister of the Central People's Government, it was wrong to lead a petit bourgeois or bourgeois city life. Shih considers it imperative that cadres practice introspection and endeavor to lead simple lives."

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Newspaper reports mention at least seven other errors committed by CCP members since their entry into the cities. These are as follows: (1) opposition to higher levels, (2) rightist tendencies, (3) breach of financial discipline, (4) cooptation of colleagues and unqualified persons, (5) sectarianism, (6) adherence to seniority and past achievement, and (7) bureaucratic style of work.

1. Opposition to Higher Levels

There have been relatively few charges of CCP members opposing the rulings of higher bodies of the party. In at least two important instances, however, when senior members were accused of opposition, it was charged that the offenders had openly disagreed with rulings of the Central Committee, CCP. These were the cases of Sung Ying, female, deputy director, Public Health Bureau, Wuhan Municipal People's Government, and Tai Chi-ying, secretary, K'ai-feng Municipal Committee, CCP. In addition it was charged that the offenders had suppressed criticism from the masses. In defending themselves, they had dared to question information given the authorities by the masses, and, had denied the principle of party infallibility. Both were expelled from the party.

2. Rightist Tendencies

This error was the central theme of the 10 January 1952 address of Kao Kang, chairman of the Northeast People's Government. In his address, Kao Kang criticized the leniency shown the urban bourgeoisie by solicitous cadres. He demanded more militant action of CCP cadres in the following words: "The national victory of the Chinese Revolution has led some members to an erroneous idea. This idea has bred certain mistaken concepts on the party of our members who, instead of intensifying their class struggle under new conditions, tend to slacken in this struggle... If we let the crafty merchants corrupt our cadres with unlawful acts and fail to punish these merchants, then that is undoubtedly a rightist trend."

In their Party Life Sections, Chinese Communist newspapers have stressed this tendency toward rightism. Senior cadres have been accused of leniency and kindness in prosecuting the Five-Antis Campaign against the bourgeoisie. In several instances, cadres having over 14 years of party membership have been accused of rightist deviation. For example, on 19 January 1952, the Party Life Section of the Peiping Jen-min Jih-pao carried the CCP decision to expel Han Lin-kuang, deputy chief, Ch'u Austerity Inspection Committee, Peiping Municipal Committee, CCP. Han was charged with having shown kindness to local merchants and with having ordered subordinate cadres to overlook minor misdemeanors.

There have been charges that rightist tendencies become manifest when senior cadres fail to carry out the anticorruption drive in their own organizations. For example, Yuan Ti-min, editor of the Kansu Jih-pao, replied to the demands of the drive by writing a letter to the Kansu Provincial Committee, CCP. Kan submitted that if one person in his organization who had grafted or otherwise misappropriated over 100 million yuan were found, he, Yuan, would voluntarily accept party punishment. Several instances of such corruption were discovered. On 6 March 1952, Yuan publicly confessed, in the Party Life Section of the Peiping Jen-min Jih-pao, to rightist tendencies. His punishment was not reported.

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Other members of the CCP -- in most cases party veterans -- have been accused of rightist tendencies in the execution of the following tasks: suppression of counterrevolutionaries, implementation of land reform, effectuation of the united front policy, and investigation of merchants. Their unwillingness to adopt more militant attitudes and more vigorous tactics in the prosecution of the class struggle was scored and subsequently they were expelled from the party.

3. Breach of Financial Discipline

This is the charge most frequently leveled against members who have been expelled from the party. The crime has usually consisted of acceptance of bribes, graft, embezzlement, tax fraud, and theft of state property and economic intelligence.

The newspapers have also carried reports of veteran CCP members who were purged for having clandestinely operated private business enterprises or for having invested capital in private firms.

The primary reason for loss of party status and membership has been the victims' misappropriation of 100 million yuan or more. In two important cases, senior members who had pilfered huge sums of money -- Liu Ch'ing-san and Chang Sau-shan -- were expelled from the CCP and executed. The rule appears to have been expulsion from the party in instances where fiscal theft exceeded 100 million yuan.

On 10 February 1952, the Hankow Ch'ang-chiang Jih-pao reported what appears to have been an exception to this rule. Wu Wen-lin, Secretary of the Northwest Culture and Education Committee, and member of the CCP, was given a notice of demerit and an opportunity to confess publicly his embezzlement of 1,070 million yuan and establishment of a private business. He was not expelled from the party.

Members of the Public Security Bureau have also been expelled from the CCP and relieved of their posts during the course of the purge. On 30 January 1952, cadres of the P'ing-nan Hsien Public Security Bureau, Shantung revealed, in a letter to the editor of the Peiping Jen-min Jih-pao, that Tung K'o-chung, deputy director, P'ing-nan Hsien Public Security Bureau had obtained large sums of state funds through graft. Tung was subsequently expelled from the party. On 19 April 1952, the Nanking Hsin-hua Jih-pao disclosed that five subbureau officers of the Nanking Public Security Bureau had been relieved of their posts and imprisoned for failure to return misappropriated funds.

According to newspaper reports, the categories of punishment for breaches of financial discipline are as follows: (1) execution, (2) expulsion from the party, (3) 1-2 years of party surveillance, (4) mass accusation, and (5) reprimand and notice of demerit.

a. Execution

Such punishment has been seldom mentioned. Newspaper reports reveal that only responsible senior party members who had misappropriated huge sums of money and who had bribed, or otherwise corrupted many subordinate cadres, have been shot.

On 10 January and 2 February 1952, the Peiping Jen-min Jih-pao reported the corruption case of the director and deputy director, respectively, of the Administrative Office, Ministry of Public Security, Central People's Government. These top-level officials had corrupted over 80 percent of their staff and office personnel in the course of mishandling hundreds of millions of yuan. They were relieved of their posts, expelled from the CCP, and subsequently shot.

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Another example of the execution of corrupt party members is the case of Liu Ch'ing-san and Chang Tzu-shan, secretaries of the Tientsin Ch'u Committee, CCP. Reports on 2, 5, and 15 January in the Party Life Section of the Peiping Jen-min Jih-pao, disclosed that they had corrupted subordinate cadres by selling merchandise to them. The Hopeh Provincial Committee, CCP, requested their expulsion from the party and immediate execution; all implicated party members were required to submit written confessions and await less severe punishment.

b. Expulsion From Party

Most cases of breach of financial discipline have resulted in dismissal of the offender from the party.

c. Party Surveillance

Accomplices of corrupt senior party cadres usually have been put under party observation. Misappropriation of sums under 100 yuan have been sufficient cause to apply this punishment. The punishment consists in removing the offender from party and civil posts or, in the event that such action is not taken, the offender is placed under surveillance of the party or civil organ to which he is attached. He is then given an opportunity to study and reform. The studies to be mastered during reformation are selected from Marxist-Leninist literature and the works of Mao Tse-tung. It is not clear whether reform-through-labor is applied in such cases.

d. Mass Accusation

This punishment is usually applied in cases where investigation has exonerated the offender in part. Oral and written confessions are usually required, the former at joint cadre meetings.

e. Reprimand and Notice of Demerit

Such punishment is administered to members for minor misdemeanors and usually evokes confessions and promises to reform. Reprimands and confessions are made in public at mass meetings.

On 4 January 1952, a general statement on the severity of punishment to be given fiscal offenders was printed in the Peiping Jen-min Jih-pao. An editorial, which opened with a quote from Mao Tse-tung's December 1942 pronouncement on financial malfeasance among CCP members, carried the following statement:

"Naturally those of 'unclean hands' ought to be classified according to severity and number of crimes, thoroughly investigated, and given commensurate punishment. If those who have faithfully contributed to the struggle of the people's revolution but subsequently lost their footing -- if they candidly confess to these small errors, they will be given light sentences, or not sentences at all. But serious grafters, like Liu Ch'ing-san and Chang Tzu-shan, can never be forgiven regardless of their revolutionary achievements and contributions. All such renegades and poisonous insects must be exterminated. In purging them, the party suffers no loss, but gains instead; it does not lose in popular faith, but gains in trust. If we are resolute and militant in this expurgation, then we can fix and strengthen the ranks of the popular revolution and the CCP. We will be eternally free of the degenerate ideology of the capitalist class."

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The following passage, taken from the Party Life Section of the 23 January 1952 issue of the Peiping Jen-min Jih-pao, is a more detailed example of the manner in which punishment for errant party members is graduated:

"Members of the Sui-ch'uan Hsien Party Committee, Kiangsi, have impaired party activity, squandered state funds, and destroyed popular faith in the CCP and the Central People's Government by becoming bourgeois degenerates. To expunge their names from the party roster and to purify party organizations, the Kiangsi Provincial Committee, CCP, has decided to punish the Sui-ch'uan Hsien Party Committee by completely cutting away its leadership machinery.

"Chiao Erh-kung, secretary of the Hsien Party Committee, shall be expelled from the party. Sun Yuan-fa, member, Hsien Party Committee and concurrently hsien magistrate, shall be put under party surveillance for one year (the Kiangsi Provincial Committee has applied to the government to relieve him of his post of hsien magistrate). Lu Pin, director, Hsien Public Security Department, shall be expelled from the party (the Kiangsi Provincial Committee has applied to the government to relieve him of his posts). Yu Han-feng, director, Hsien Party Committee Propaganda Department, shall face mass accusation and submit a confession.

"The Chi'an Local Party Committee, which has taken an individualistic attitude with regard to the Sui-ch'uan Hsien Party Committee incident, shall be punished by reprimand. Other offenders, whose mistakes are more serious, shall be given special punishment. For example, Wang Chih-jung, secretary, Ch'u Party Committee, shall immediately be expelled from the ranks. Judicial organs shall be asked, in compliance with procedure, to give Wang the extreme penalty.

"Since the Kiangsi Provincial Committee, CCP, did not take timely action in this case, the committee shall also submit a confession."

A similar example of graduated punishment was carried in the 30 March 1952 issue of the Peiping organ. Another hsien party committee -- Chiao-ho in Kirin Province -- was charged with breach of financial discipline. The entire leadership staff was expelled from the CCP and lesser cadres given various sentences.

4. Cooptation of Colleagues and Unqualified Persons

There have been a few instances of party members employing personal friends and persons of dubious social and political backgrounds. Offenders have been accused of marring the purity of party organizations. On 31 March 1952, the Party Life Section of the Shanghai Chieh-fang Jih-pao discussed the case of Ma Nai-sung, deputy secretary, Shanghai Transport Enterprise Committee, CCP. Ma, a party member for 20 years, had been working as an agent for the Shanghai Public Security Bureau; he was accused of having appointed 19 personal friends to his Transport Enterprises Committee. He had also hired 20 or 30 persons of dubious social and political origins for work with the Public Security Bureau. For this, Ma was expelled from the CCP.

5. Sectarianism

The Chinese Communists broadly define this crime as the disparagement of younger cadres by party veterans; an intraorgan schism between the different age groups is usually the result. During the recent purge mention of sectarianism has been frequent. On 23 January 1952, the Party Life Section of the Peiping organ carried a report of the dissolution of the entire Sui-ch'uan Hsien Party Committee, Kiangsi. Grave sectarianism was one of the charges leveled against committee members; the result was intracommittee feuding between younger and older cadres. In other cases, especially when old party members were expelled from the party, charges of slighting and neglecting the younger cadres have been lodged.

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6. Adherence to Seniority and Past Achievement

Veteran cadres, who had openly manifested pride over long party membership and past achievement, have been accused of egotism. Veterans have been expelled from the CCP for such conceit. According to newspaper reports, self-pride has been considered a sin in itself; but the inference appears to be that lack of aggressiveness and discipline are the real sins. Editorials and feature articles have warned older cadres that their liberalism and individualism cannot be forgiven on the grounds of early contribution to the revolution. Strict compliance with party policy and discipline has been presented as a postulate not to be compromised by either the young or the old party member.

On two separate occasions, the Peiping Jen-min Jih-pao devoted the entire Party Life Section to the matter of seniority and pride. On 3 February 1952, the Peiping paper defended the expulsion of I Chi-kuang, former vice-mayor, Wuhan Municipal People's Government. Soviet doctrine was cited. The following is an excerpt from the article:

"Some party members say, 'I Chi-kuang is an old party member. He has contributed much to the cause of the revolution and despite one bad affair -- actually a trifling matter -- he should be given only a light sentence.' This is incorrect. It is just because he is an old and important cadre that the party and the people may make the highest demands upon him. He must remain a member of the highest standards.

"We must point out how Stalin dealt with this problem in the VKP (b): '[Such members] must be cut off from leadership positions regardless of what merit they have accrued in the past.... We must smash this arrogant attitude of reckless egoism. Officials must not be ennobled. Party members must be called upon to beware of this evil. We are severe in this matter because it is axiomatic that party and Soviet discipline must remain inviolate in all our undertakings.' (See Problems of Leninism, p 637)"

On 15 March 1952, the Party Life Section of the Peiping official party organ carried an article which discussed seniority in the CCP. The concept of seniority and the twin evils of arrogance and individualism to which it gives rise were condemned in the following phrases: "A small part of the old cadres are becoming increasingly useless and decadent because they believe in seniority.... They regard themselves as special personages -- possessors of seniority -- inside and outside of the party. They develop serious tendencies toward individualism, liberalism, and attitudes which abnegate organization and strict discipline.... Those old party members who have been expelled, while few in number, suffice to show the degree of bourgeois corrosion of party ranks."

The willingness of the CCP to have propagandists discuss this purge in party newspapers reaffirms the role of these papers as primary vehicles for indoctrination in China today. Readers are advised to pay close attention to and learn the "correct" lesson from these accounts of expulsion. On 17 March 1952, the Su-nan Jih-pao was severely criticized by the Shanghai Chieh-fang Jih-pao for not publishing news of and comment on the dismissal of senior party cadres in the East China area.

7. Bureaucratic Style of Work

This charge has been leveled primarily, although not exclusively, against top-level officials of the CCP. It refers to laxity in the execution of administrative matters and delay in the adjudication of lower-level corruption cases. The charge by itself does not appear to constitute grounds for expulsion from the party; concomitant charges seem to be necessary for such action.

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Instances of confessions of a few top-level Communist officials to bureaucratic style of work are given below with their newspaper sources:

a. Li Li-san, member, Central Committee, CCP, and Minister of Labor, Central People's Government, (Peiping Kung-jen Jih-pao, 9 January 1952 and Peiping Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 13 January 1952)

b. Teng Tzu-hui, member, Central Committee, CCP, and vice-chairman, Central-South China Military and Administrative Committee, (K'ai-feng Honan Jih-pao, 21 February 1952)

c. Liu Ning-i, chief, International Liaison Department, All-China Federation of Labor, and member, representing the All-China Federation of Labor, Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, (Peiping Kung-jen Jih-pao, 3 January 1952)

d. Li Mu-an, Vice-Minister of Justice, Central People's Government, (Peiping Jen-min Jih-pao, 8 January 1952)

There have been no reports of punishment of these officials.

Entire provincial party committees have been accused of bureaucratic style of work. On 5 January 1952, the Peiping Jen-min Jih-pao carried charges of bureaucracy against the Hopeh Provincial Committee, CCP, and on 9 January 1952, the Hankow Ch'ang-chiang Jih-pao carried a similar charge against the Kiangsi Provincial Committee, CCP. Both committees were accused of failing to act promptly in handling lower-level corruption cases. They were briefly reprimanded in the papers and required to submit confessions. There has been no subsequent mention of punishment.

Expelled CCP Members

The following table lists 32 purged CCP members, their party and/or government positions held, date of party entry, number of years of party membership, and charges leveled against them. From this table it can be seen that the average years of membership of the purged members was 15 plus, that the positions held were on the intermediate and lower levels, and that the crimes charged were primarily some form of corruption. The table does not include all purged members mentioned in the newspaper sources appended. Although other victims of the purge were mentioned, they were not included in the table because the date of entry into the party and/or charges against them was not reported.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Date of Party Entry</u>	<u>Membership in Years</u>	<u>Charge</u>
Yun Yi-chun	Publications chief Shanghai <u>Chieh-fang Jih-pao</u>	1926	26	Embezzlement
Liu Ch'ing-san	Secretary, Tientsin Ch'u Committee, CCP	1931	21	Graft, gross corruption
Chang Tzu-shan	Secretary, Tientsin Ch'u Committee, CCP	1933	19	Graft, gross corruption
Chang Li-chung	Director, Education Control Office, North- west Public Security Department	1932	20	Fiscal cor- ruption

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<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Date of Party Entry</u>	<u>Membership in Years</u>	<u>Charge</u>
Yeh Chin-ming	Director, Shanghai Public Works Bureau	1928	24	Acceptance of bribes
Han Lin-kuang	Deputy secretary, Peiping Seventh Ch'u Committee, CCP	1938	14	Liberalism in 3-antis campaign
Chou Li-hsing	Director, Religious Affairs Department, Culture and Education Committee, East Ch'na MAC	1938	14	Bourgeois decadence
Tseng Hsiang- kuang	Commissioner, Political Department, Han-chiang Column	1937	15	Liberalism; opposition to land reform
Tai Chi-ying	Member, Honan Provincial Committee; secretary, K'ai-feng Municipal Com- mittee, CCP	1927	25	Opposition to Central Committee and 3-antis campaign
Li Wen-fu	Second secretary, Cheng-chou (Honan) Municipal Committee, CPP	1932	20	Despotic; tyrannical in work
Hsiung Sung-po	Secretary, Branch Office, Communication Committee, Wuhan Urban Rural Liaison Office	1940	12	Fiscal cor- ruption
Ko Chu-sheng	Assistant Manager, Kansu Branch Co, China Animal Products Co	1939	13	Acceptance of bribes
Yi Chi-kuang	Vice-Mayor, Wuhan Municipal People's Government	1926	26	Fiscal cor- ruption; antiparty stand
Li Chieh-hua	Deputy director, Labor Department, East China MAC	1934	18	Cooptation of friends; embezzlement
Teng Ch'ih	Director, Personnel Office, State Merchandizing Co, Northeast Administrative Region	1932	20	Private in- vestments; graft
Lu Hsing-yuan	Director, Public Affairs Office; Chief, Broadcasting Equipment Section, Shanghai People's Radio Station, East China Region	1938	14	Acceptance of bribes; graft
Tso P'ing	Director, Canton Municipal Culture and Education Office	1932	20	Opposition to 3-antis campaign

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<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Date of Party Entry</u>	<u>Membership in Years</u>	<u>Charge</u>
Yu Chung-ch'eng	Manager, I Hsing Hsiang Northern Department Store	1950	2	Opposition to 5-antis campaign
Hao Hsiang-ch'- uan	Deputy director, Materiel Office, Shanghai Railway Control Bureau	1938	14	Graft
Ch'en Hsin	Deputy director, Traffic Office, Shanghai Railway Control Bureau	1945	7	Bourgeois decadence
Li Jui-p'ing	Section chief, Section 4, Shanghai Public Security Bureau	1941	11	Bribed cadres; opposition to 3 antis campaign; graft
Ma Yen	Accountant, Secretarial Section, Political Depart- ment, Shanghai Municipal Committee, CCP	1946	6	Opposition to 3 antis campaign; graft
Li Feng	Member, San-ch'uan Hsien Committee, CCP; Magistrate, San-ch'uan Hsien, Kwangtung	1939	13	Despotic; tyrannical in work
Yuan Hai-hsiu	Chief, San-ch'uan Hsien Public Security Bureau	1941	11	Despotic
Chi Hsiao-chang	Deputy secretary, No 3 Ch'u Work Committee, Hsing-yeh Hsien (Kwangsi), CCP	1942	9	Despotic; corruption
Yu Ming-ch'uan	Director, Staff Office, Peiping Municipal Com- mittee, China Educational Workers Union	1948	4	Opposition to land reform
(Name omitted)	Director, Training Control Office, Public Security Department, Northwest MAC	1934	18	Fiscal cor- ruption
(Name omitted)	Member, Political Committee, 1932 Public Security Group, Public Security Depart- ment, Northwest MAC		20	Fiscal cor- ruption
Lin Hung	Deputy director, Propaganda Department, Kwangsi Pro- vincial Committee, CCP	1932	20	Embezzle- ment
Ma Nai-sung	Vice-secretary, Shanghai Transport Enterprises Committee, CCP	1932	20	Cooptation of friends

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<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Date of Party Entry</u>	<u>Membership in Years</u>	<u>Charge</u>
Shih Chen	Member, Tsinan Municipal Committee, CCP; Vice- Mayor, Tsinan Municipal People's Government	1932	20	Opposition to party; decadence
Chi Ming	Vice-secretary, Party Fraction, Public Security Bureau, Shantung	1931	21	Liberalism; decadence

SOURCES

Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 1 January - 1 May 1952
 Shanghai, Chieh-fang Jih-pao, 1 January - 1 May 1952
 Nanking, Hsin hua Jih-pao, 1 January - 1 May 1952
 Canton, Nan-fang Jih-pao, 1 January - 1 May 1952
 Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 1 January - 15 April 1952
 Peiping, Kung-jen Jih-pao, 1 January - 1 April 1952
 Hankow, Ch'ang-chiang Jih-pao, 1 January - 15 April 1952
 K'ai-feng, Honan Jih-pao, 1 January - 15 March 1952

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